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Soviet Hegemony Attacked

De Gaulle Appeals For United Europe

A "Dangerous Situation"

Lille, June 29. "All our problems at home and abroad have links with causes abroad. Our difficulties in re-establishing our internal situation are due largely to its connection with a dangerous international situation, of which the least that can be said is that it is not getting any worse. Russia dominates two-thirds of the European continent," declared General Charles de Gaulle when he spoke at Lille today, denouncing "Russian hegemony" in Europe and appealing for a united continent.

General de Gaulle had intended to deal with French internal affairs today, but at the last moment he changed his mind, and, with an eye on the Big Three talks, declared: "Furthermore, there is the material ideology of general mechanism and of crushing the individual, which, so far, has been the psychological spring animating those who lead Russia, and whose protagonists claim that it must capture the universe."

He warned France of the "perilous hegemony" which he said, Soviet Russia was forming over Europe, and said: "I do not affirm that it is the determination of the present masters of this colossal agglomeration (Russia and the parts of Europe dominated by her) to proceed in the near future to a violent conquest of the world."

"But we see being formed in Europe the latest elements of a hegemony which could become as perilous as any that has arisen since the dawn of history."

Saying that France must take the initiative in helping, by all means in her power, the economic recovery of Europe, General de Gaulle added: "America is alarmed by Russian expansion. Rivalry between them risks, sooner or later, to lead to a gigantic conflict."

Anxious Future

Enthusiastic crowds greeted him, lining the streets and crying: "Long live de Gaulle" and "De Gaulle in power."

"For France, a capital centre of intellectual and moral influence, the future is filled with heavy anxieties," he said. "America, the other very big world power, naturally draws her conclusions from the situation in Europe."

"Inspired by an ardent ideal of freedom, overflowing with resources, America has discovered the foundations and advantages of military power. She at present owns terrible instruments of destruction. She is alarmed by what she thinks to be the future of Russian expansion."

"France can and must play an important role in this formidable situation. She must do this, first of all, by affirming herself as a Western power. This implies that she must not allow herself to be dragged into a political system which would enslave her soul and sooner or later sink her identity in a regime foreign to her in all respects."

"We must help in the recovery of a Europe made up of free men, and of independent states, but organised in a whole capable of resisting any possible attempt at hegemony over her and forming between the two rival masses the element of balance without which there can be no peace."

Strongest Challenge

General de Gaulle speaks, of course, as a private citizen, and his speech represents a considerable difference from the official attitude of the French Foreign Office as represented by M. Georges Bidault. But as a citizen, General de Gaulle speaks with great prestige, and as head of a non-party organisation—Rally of the French People—which he invited all Frenchmen "who want to serve France, and

France alone" to join forthwith. Without actually mentioning the French Communist Party by name, he nevertheless clearly accused it of wanting to introduce in France a dictatorship, "public or disguised," and to bring France into the Russian sphere of influence. This is the strongest challenge to the Communist Party which General de Gaulle has made since he started his campaign last autumn.

Political observers in Paris interpreted it as meaning that General de Gaulle considers that the time when the country might recall him to power is approaching rapidly.

Open Declaration Of War

He did not miss an opportunity of repeating his view that the present regime of an all-powerful, Multi-Party Parliament could not succeed in applying the necessary, by disorganised measures when the economic situation calls for.

Many of the 70,000 who heard General de Gaulle's speech interpreted it as an open declaration of war on the Communist Party. The speech was punctuated by cries of "Bravo" and the crowds particularly applauded his criticisms of party politics and his demands for ridding trade unions of political influences.

General de Gaulle stated: "The war has destroyed the natural balance of Europe. Russia, which was already very powerful before, owing to her natural resources, the number of her inhabitants, and the quality of her people, has become more powerful still by the weakening of the other states in Europe, and, despite the losses she herself has suffered for the great and common cause."

"As a result of victory, Russia occupies one-half of Germany, Hungary, Rumania and part of Austria. She has annexed the Baltic States and large parts of Poland, Rumania and Finland. By a combination of external pressure and of devoted co-operation, she finds inside these countries, she holds control over Warsaw, Belgrade, Sofia and Tirana. By such measures she gains influence over Czechoslovakia."

Perilous Hegemony

"At present, Russia dominates two-thirds of the European continent."

In France today, there is "an aim at the reestablishing of a public or disguised dictatorship over the body and soul of the country, in order to harness it to the enormous undertaking which attracts and dictates the present materialist ideology, declared General de Gaulle."

"I do not affirm that it is the determination of the present masters of this colossal agglomeration to proceed in the near future to a violent conquest of the world," he said, in referring to Russia and that part of Europe dominated by her. "It is not even forbidden to hope that in the end, the supreme interest of humanity, which is cooperation between men, may not carry the day in the minds of men, and thence in their politics."

"IMPERIALISTIC MONUMENTS"

New Delhi, June 29. Removal from public view of all "imperialistic monuments which offend the susceptibilities of the nation" is demanded in a resolution to be discussed at a provincial conference organised by the Delhi Congress Committee at Shah Dargah, near Delhi, on Tuesday.

The monuments presumably include the statues of King George V and of several Vicereroys.

The conference will be inaugurated by Pandit Nehru.

—Reuter.

"But we see being formed in Europe at the moment the latest elements of a hegemony which could become as perilous as any that has arisen since the dawn of history."

For France, General de Gaulle said: "The future is filled with heavy anxieties."

Element Of Balance

He stated that once France has obtained reparations and guarantees she must help by all means in her power in the recovery of Europe. "I mean a Europe made up of free men and of independent states, but organised as a whole and capable of resisting any possible attempt at hegemony over her, and forming between the two rival masses of the East and the West that element of balance without which there can be no peace."

General de Gaulle then enumerated the reparations and guarantees that France must have: "Attaching of the Saar, international control of the Ruhr, monthly deliveries of at least 1,000,000 tons of coal from the Ruhr basin, the end of the Reich, and French presence on the Rhine."

Of the French economic situation, General de Gaulle said there was a cruel difference between French production and French needs, between public expenditure and public income, between vital imports and means of paying for them.

After stating that nearly the whole world today suffers from this state of affairs, he said: "We can have no solution without stable political conditions. We cannot find a way without measures which are painful for each of us, and which the present regime is incapable of imposing."

Leading To Ruin

"Of course we must increase production, but that implies that, within the framework of the general plan, freedom and initiative must again be able to find an outlet elsewhere than in the black market."

France needs imports, notably from the United States, he said. Speaking of labour relations, General de Gaulle advocated what he called an "organic regime of association" between all those who work in the same group of undertakings.

"There can be no improvement in production without authority and initiative of the chiefs of enterprises, and without the productivity of workers," he continues.

"Conflicts inspired by class warfare in no way correspond to the realities of today and can only lead to ruin and slavery. Trade unions must be entirely freed from all politics and their representatives freely chosen by regular secret ballot."

General de Gaulle concluded: "I call upon all French men and women who want to serve France to join the Rally of the French People. The hour has come when it is our duty to join hands, one and all. The hour of public weal has struck."

Crowd Enthusiasm

Thousands of people lined the streets of Lille as the General walked at the head of a procession to the War Memorial before making his speech. Some four thousand people, including coal miners in pit clothes, marched

German Terror Scientists In Texas

London, June 29. The Sunday Pictorial's New York correspondent said today that British residents in Texas wonder why the British Government does not demand that the 118 Nazi "terror scientists" living near El Paso, Texas, be brought to justice.

"They are guests of the U.S. Army," said the article. "Most notorious of them is Prof. Werner von Braun, principal inventor of the V-2 rocket which brought death to many British men, women and children."

"Although Nazis guilty of much milder crimes have been executed or imprisoned, von Braun and his bride are being entertained and made a fuss of. An application by him to become an American citizen has not been challenged."

The article said "there is a campaign to 'white-wash' these scientists by calling them 'nominal Nazis.' It added: 'Their diet is at least 100 per cent better than that of the average Briton.'—United Press.

USA, CANADA TO HOLD JOINT WAR-GAMES

Washington, June 29. An authoritative War Department source today said the United States and Canada would soon announce plans for joint Arctic manoeuvres next winter in continuance of preparation against possible trans-Polar attack.

The source said an announcement would be made by the Joint Board of Defence of the United States and Canada, which had been building up close military liaison since the war's end.

The two nations have already engaged in extensive military and diplomatic cooperation and President Truman pledged ever closer cooperation in a recent Ottawa speech. Since the joint defence plan was established, the United States sold Canada vast quantities of combat material at far below the original cost. These included Superfortresses, tanks, artillery, and transportation, communications and hospital equipment.

Joint United States-Canada defence plans also include: Chain Of Bases

1. Exchange of experts to study the defence features of each country.

2. Study of common designs and standards for arms, equipment, organization, training and other new developments.

3. Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country.

4. A chain of air bases, land communications and a highway linking the United States to Alaska.

The two nations agreed that the major and early objective of 12 abreast in the procession with veterans of the two World Wars, carrying a forest of flags, including British and United States flags.

Besides General de Gaulle walked an old supporter of the General—Father Carriere, in his white Dominican robes. On one occasion, the crowd burst through the police cordon and General de Gaulle had difficulty in proceeding on his way.

Nearly 10,000 cars arrived in Lille for the occasion.—Reuter.

ATOMIC WAR POSSIBLE BY 1955!

Princeton, N.J., June 29. Professor Albert Einstein, Dr. Harold Urey and other scientists associated with them in atom energy study, in an interview with the press today warned that an atomic war with super-bombs being used to destroy civilization might break out by 1955 unless effective international control of atomic energy were found.

Professor Einstein's group—the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, of which he is chairman and Dr. Urey Vice-Chairman—said the efforts of the United Nations to find a control plan had failed and a new approach must be made.

The scientists painted a grim picture for the world if atomic warfare occurred. Dr. Urey, who acted as chief spokesman for the group, said he believed Russia would have to start a stockpile of atomic bombs within eight years. In a joint statement issued to the press, the Committee said: "Once stockpiles of atomic bombs have been accumulated by two national blocs of the divided world, it will no longer be possible to maintain peace. Thus we have on our way to a secure, workable solution to safeguard our civilization."

Useless Path

The scientists explained the failure of the United Nations to reach an agreement on atomic energy control by saying: "The representatives of great states, while striving to safeguard peace, have fulfilled their traditional duty to place their own nations in the most advantageous position to win the next war. It is useless to proceed further along this path. One cannot prepare for war and expect peace."

The scientists said a new approach toward formation of a world government to control atomic energy was necessary if war was to be prevented. They said: "The American people must take an active part in achieving such world settlement and must be prepared to mobilize all resources on an adequate scale to

help the peoples of the world lift the levels of their economic life.

Not Quick War

"The American people should understand there is no easy path to accomplishment of these great objectives, that in the long run creation of a supra-national government with powers adequate to the responsibility of maintaining peace is necessary."

When Dr. Urey expressed the belief that the Russians would be able to stockpile the bomb within eight years, Professor Einstein broke in to say, "The time element is not so important. What is important is, what are we going to do about it in the meantime to prevent war."

Dr. Urey also said he did not believe an atom war would be ended within a few hours after its start, as some scientists had suggested.—United Press.

Senora Peron In Milan

Milan, June 29. Senora Eva Peron, travelling in a de luxe special tri-motor Savoia Marchetti, arrived at Forlani airport in Milan at 11.38 a.m. GMT today to begin her six-day tour of northern Italy.

The plane, carrying top flight Italian and Argentine officials as well as Senora Peron and her official party, circled low over Milan while loud speakers below hailed her arrival.

Just before the plane landed, Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza, who went to Milan by train last night, sent a radio message to Senora Peron welcoming her to Milan.—United Press.

Repat. Of German POWs.

Berlin, June 29. "Taegliche Rundschau," official Red Army newspaper, reported today from Frankfurt-on-Order that the repatriation of German prisoners of war from Russia has been intensified during 1947 weeks.

The newspaper said 29,000 prisoners returned this month, constituting an all-time record. The last convoy of the month, totalling 8,000 prisoners, reached Frankfurt-on-Order on June 27.

A total of 89,315 prisoners were discharged by the Soviet during the first six months of 1947, according to the paper, which said that from now on convoys would be arriving Frankfurt-on-Order on a daily schedule.—United Press.

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GENERAL STRIKE

Montevideo, June 29. Uruguayan police were taking precautionary measures tonight in preparation for a 24-hour general strike called throughout the country for tomorrow.

Only emergency services will run, said tonight. It was believed that the other trade unions would support the 53 unions which called the strike as a protest against a recent law forbidding strikes which affect public services.—Reuter.

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"CHINA STILL ON PROBATION" No All-Out American Support Yet Door For Help Still Open

Washington, June 29. Representative John M. Vorys, one of the best-informed members of Congress on the Far East, said today that the United States arms and loan announcements this week should be a "comfort to China although they seem to mean that the country is still on probation."

Rep. Vorys is Chairman of the Far Eastern section of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

United Press asked him how he interpreted the State Department's release to China of 130,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and the Export-Import Bank statement that it would consider Chinese credits "for specific projects."

Rep. Vorys said: "I thought this was a break of our stand-off policy. It is only a partial approval, however, or partial approval. It is not all out. In other words, it might be said that China is still on probation."

He reminded that the government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the only one in the United States, but at the same time Secretary of State George C. Marshall, when he quit China, said it must improve itself if the United States was to give much help.

An Encouragement

Rep. Vorys said there have been some changes and he thought official announcements here the last few days comprised "proof that Mr. Marshall meant what he said."

It was nowhere nearly all the help China wanted, but he continued, "any help is an encouragement. If there had been nothing then the prospect for China would have been bleak indeed. As it is, the United States has kept the door open for further help as China improves itself."

Meanwhile, other political quarters contended that United States dollar help to China in the past week could be calculated as nearly \$6,000,000, despite the withdrawal of the Export-Import Bank's \$500,000,000 earmark. They explained that the ammunition released to China cost \$6,500,000, and the United States sold to the Chinese at one-tenth of that figure. Therefore, the Chinese benefited by a value of \$5,900,000.

Individual Projects

Meanwhile, China intends to go ahead rapidly in seeking credits at the Export-Import Bank on projects which have already been submitted to the State Department, experts said. They explained that they need not to take long to win approval of some individual projects provided the plans for them are so firm and practical as to convince Bank officials, they will be constructive to Chinese economy and foreign trade.

The past week was featured also by attention here to a Japanese peace treaty on which some optimists think a conference can be held late in August. The chief news in this respect was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's comment to editors visiting Tokyo that he ex-

Right Direction

All this news was received favorably here where the general policy is for the earliest feasible conclusion of peace.

More conservative circles doubt that a conference can be started in August but they feel events are moving in the right direction, anyway.

This week the Siam-Indo-China conciliation commission announced it had finished its recommendations and had sent them to Paris and Bangkok. United Press understands that, in effect, ends the commission's work and that it is proposed to adopt a substantially unchanged boundary settlement adopted earlier by Siam and France.

Thus, one more trouble spot in the Orient seemed to have been contracted.—United Press.

Russians Being Repatriated

Shanghai, June 30. The Soviet Government has authorized the repatriation of practically the entire Soviet community in China to the Soviet Union.

According to an announcement issued this morning by the Soviet Consul-General: "The Soviet Government has published a decree allowing 3,000 Soviet citizens and their families residing in China to return to Soviet Russia in the course of 1947."

A Soviet observer here said that this figure covers the entire Soviet community in China—the majority living in Shanghai and Tientsin—and expressed the opinion that at least 75 per cent will immediately take advantage of the offer.

Under the Moscow decree, all Soviet repatriates will be accorded free transportation to Russia, will be allowed to bring their belongings into the country duty free and will be guaranteed jobs, "housing and living space, food supplies and other necessities."

Russian Attempts To 'Control' Hungary

Budapest, June 29. As the date of ratification of the peace treaty and the end of Russian occupation draws near, Russian efforts to secure economic control here are being intensified.

Allied observers consider the Soviet economic programme more successful and more dangerous than the political hold of the local Communist party. Their plan will create a whole army of Russian officials who will remain permanently in Hungary and dominate its economic life.

Russian control is being sought by the following methods:

1. Through joint-Hungarian-Russian companies in which the Russians retain control.
2. Through German property in Hungary being retained under the Potsdam Agreement.
3. Through securing control of banks and insurance companies.
4. Through indirect control of industries through a host of Communist ministers, secretaries of state, heads of departments, and similar officials.

By these means the Soviet Union has already succeeded in obtaining a powerful hold over

TRAM STRIKE IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, June 30. Trams of the British-owned Shanghai Electric Construction Company went on strike this morning. The strikers paraded, demanding high pay.—United Press.

Mayor Not Recognised By Soviet

Hamburg, June 29. Tagliche Rundschau, official newspaper of the Soviet military administration in Berlin, stated today that "under no circumstances" would the administration recognise the election of the Social Democrat, Ernst Reuter, as Lord Mayor of Berlin.

Reuter, sole candidate for the office, was elected last Tuesday by the Berlin city assembly by 89 votes to 17, opposition coming from the Socialist Unity Party, which exists only in the Russian zone. On Friday, the Kommandatura—the four Allied commanders who supervise the conduct of municipal affairs—agreed to refer the matter to the Allied Control Council, the highest Allied body in Germany.—Reuter.

Pakenham Sees For Himself

Hamburg, June 29. Lord Pakenham, Minister responsible for the British Occupation Zones of Germany and Austria, today visited the destroyed inner city of Cologne.

After visiting the Cathedral he drove through the old city in an open car.

Alighting at one partly wrecked house, he asked to be shown over by the tenant, a 50-years old metal worker, who has lived in the cellar with his family of eight since 1945.

In another cellar home where Lord Pakenham asked a mother of nine children to show him her day's supply of food, he was told she had used her weekly bread ration in two days.

This mother also said that there was no children's clothing available.

Lord Pakenham assured this woman that he would inform the British Government of Cologne's plight upon his return.—Reuter.

HYBRID GRAINS

Moscow, June 29. Soviet botanists have tackled the task of evolving grains which can be cultivated on arid and even saline soils in desert or steppe, the scientist-academician, Professor Nikola Taitzin, said in a public lecture in Moscow.

Their method is to cross cultivated plants with wild ones, he said, adding that he himself had developed many valuable hybrids by crossing wheat and rye with weeds such as couchgrass.—Reuter.

THE MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Sydney, June 29. The Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. H.W.K. Mowll, left here by air last night for Vancouver to attend the Conference of the International Missionary Council opening at Toronto on July 5.—Reuter.

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PECULIARLY OUR OWN

The earnest appeal of Mr. Justice Williams on behalf of the War Memorial Fund, which is "peculiarly our own," should stir the public conscience. It may seem a trifle odd, at first glance, that the Committee administering a Fund which already totals more than a million dollars, a bare month since it was first launched, should express itself as dissatisfied with the nature of the public response, but there can be no quarrel with the main premises of the Chairman's plea that the present is the time when assistance is most needed by those who suffered, and that the fund should be adequate not only to meet heavy immediate needs, but also to enable the carrying out of the final objectives, which are to provide for the suffering, and to provide for the welfare centres.

The choice of Dominion Day for this final act of homage is, indeed, fitting for it may be hoped, confidently, that July the First will in future years serve as a quiet reminder to the people of Hong Kong who, while bearing their own cross of war disaster, will not forget the Canadians lying in the sacred cemetery of Sai Wan, ten thousand miles from their homeland which they left in response to a noble ideal and to defend their Empire shores. The final toll of Canadian dead due to action in Hong Kong and subsequent deaths at the hands of the Japanese while prisoners of war stands at 555, and practically every Province and major city of the Dominion has its representative now resting beneath the soil of Hong Kong.

During the all too short interval before the outbreak of the war and the Japanese onslaught on Hong Kong, the Canadians had no greater opportunity than a five-day training exercise in which to try and familiarise themselves with the difficult terrain they were so soon to defend. Brigadier J. K. Lawson was appointed to the command of West Infantry Brigade, with H.Q. at Wongneichong Gap, key to the Colony's defence. The Winnipeg Grenadiers were detailed for service with this Brigade, while the Royal Rifles of Canada were posted to East Infantry Brigade, with a protective defence role in the eastern part of the island.

In Position

By December 7, 1941, the Canadians were in their positions and on the fateful eighth found themselves, like the rest of the Hong Kong garrison, involved in a full-scale war. In the initial stages, because of their dispositions, the casualties of the Canadians were light. On December 19, when the Japanese landed in force at North Point, Tai Kok, and Shaukiwan, in an attempt to cut the island in two the picture

Whipped, Kept In Wire Cages

Johannesburg, June 30. Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African Premier, has ordered a strict inquiry into allegations that native labourers, mostly from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are being brutally whipped and kept in barbed wire cages by farmers in the Bethal district near Johannesburg.

The Premier has promised to take whatever action is necessary. Nevertheless, grave repercussions are expected at the September meeting of the United Nations when the Indian case will again be considered. The natives involved are mainly British subjects from territories outside South Africa. There have been numerous recent court cases in the Bethal area in which farmers have been heavily fined for flogging their labourers and the South African Department of Native Affairs stated that about 30 farms were involved.—Associated Press.

They Forged A Canadian Link With Hong Kong

To-day, at Saiwan, 300 Canadians, who gave their lives in the defence of Hong Kong, are to be re-interred in a cemetery for Canadian war dead. Here, in summarised form, is the story of their sacrifice for King and Empire.

became grim. Thrusting through Wongneichong Gap, the Japanese were compelled to bypass the magnificent, determined defence of the Canadians, the H.K. Volunteer Defence Corps and other components in the area. The two-day delay which this imposed upon the Japanese proved costly to the Canadians. Practically the whole of the Brigade H.Q. staff, including Brigadier Lawson, were killed in action, and one company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers suffered eighty per cent. casualties.

From December 19 to December 23, the Grenadiers launched three successive counter-attacks in an effort to stem the Japanese advance, but while great damage was inflicted on the enemy, they also suffered heavy losses in these actions.

Heavy Toll

The Royal Rifles of Canada were similarly engaged from the first enemy landing. In the defence of Tytam, Stanley Mound and Repulse Bay areas, and finally in the last-ditch defence of Stanley itself, they were obliged to report a heavy toll of casualties. Outstanding acts of heroism and gallantry by individual Canadians is reflected in their large percentage of awards and decorations. One of the two V.C.s won in Hong Kong was awarded posthumously to C.S.M. John Osborne of the Winnipeg Grenadiers for superb bravery during his company's counter-attack on Wongneichong Gap.

The aftermath of such a battle, confused and ranging over

so much mountainous terrain, raises many problems and not the least of these, after a lapse of five years and more, is the exacting work of the War Graves units, whose achievement is reflected in to-day's ceremony at Sai Wan. Hundreds of investigations and searches may result in the recovery of only a few remains. The fact that over a 70 per cent. recovery of Canadians who died in action has been effected in Hong Kong by War Graves units is eloquent testimony to their zeal and thoroughness.

Everything Possible

It must be a comforting thought to the next-of-kin in Canada that the Minister of National Defence of the Dominion has seen fit to send a Canadian Officer familiar with the situation in Hong Kong, and took part in the battle with "C" Force, as the Canadians were officially known, to ensure that everything possible is being done to recover and concentrate Canada's war dead in the Pacific area.

Sai Wan cemetery can be reached by way of Lyman to Tytam Gap and the Shek-O Road.

Castaways Rescued

San Francisco, June 29. Five castaways who had survived for six weeks on desolate, waterless Clipperton Island, 500 miles off the Pacific coast of Mexico, have been rescued by a fishing clipper.

The five men were reported to be in fair health when they were picked up.

They had been on the island since May 17, when their motorship "Hattie" was wrecked on the Clipperton reefs.

The United States Navy has instructed the clipper to take the survivors to the Galapagos Islands, about 900 miles southeast of Panama, whence a United States vessel is being sent.—Reuter.

The Man With The Gold Toothpick

London, June 29. "The Man with the Gold Toothpick" was on his way to gaol today with the doubtful satisfaction of knowing his name would be mentioned on the floor of the House of Commons—a distinction very few British criminals have ever received. But Eugene Messina, who is said to be admirer of Lucky Luciano, was like few British criminals before him. For one thing, he reputedly made law-breaking pay almost on the spot. American scale in this country, where small risks for small dividends is the general underworld rule.

He built up an international white slave organisation that was so efficient the police admitted that not one of the hundreds of time who worked for him at one time or another would help in their inquiries.

As a result, Messina was not sentenced as the head of the powerful Messina brothers gang, reputed to have grossed over £500,000 since the war out of prostitution alone, but in connection with the slaying of Carmelo Sissala, now serving a term as a member of the rival "Romeo Gang."

Bond St. Feud

The Messina and Romeo gangs were said to have disputed certain lucrative areas for prostitution in the fashionable Bond Street district, where sidewalk "spice" is sometimes rented to independent prostitutes providing they are pretty enough and dress well enough to maintain the high prices with which hundreds of American officers and soldiers are familiar.

Vassallo and some of his henchmen chased the Messina brothers home and there was an argument during which, Vassallo claimed, his hands were cut trying to grab a razor wielded by Eugene, Eugene, who claimed to be a diamond merchant, got three years for a wound, despite one of the highest-priced legal battles obtainable. He offered £5,000 to anyone who could help him flee the country. He is a Maltese, born in Egypt.

As a result of the trial, John Foster, Conservative M.P., has tabled four questions to the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into or

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

WORST DOUBLE OF ALL

AMONG ALL the costly errors which are possible in bridge, the worst is probably a double which results in your opponents making a big score instead of your own side making one. In its most devastating form, such a double is one made by a player who is in position to make an opening lead certain to set a slam contract in a particular suit, the double then sealing the opponents into another contract which he cannot beat.

S J 10 8 6
H 4
D Q
C A Q J 10 9 8 4
S None
H J 9 7 6 5
D 3 2
D 8 7 6 5 3 2
C 6
S Q 5 4 2
H A Q
D A K J 4
C K 7 5

(Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable.)

North	East	South	West
1 C	Pass	1 D	Pass
2 C	Pass	3 NT	Pass
4 S	Pass	7 S	Pass
Pass	Dbl	7 NT	Pass
Pass	Dbl		

When East found the 7-Spade bid coming around to him, he was tickled to death that he had refrained from overcalling the original 1-Club with 1-Spade, which of course would have prevented such bidding by his opponents. There he sat with the ace-king of the enemy's trump suit and was sure to set their grand slam a couple of tricks, also possibly pick up a third trump trick and maybe another with his heart K.

S Q 10 9 7 6
D A K 5 4
3
C Q 7
S 9 6
H A K J 3 2
D J 10 8 7
C K 8

(Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable.)
After East leads the club J, how should North play for 4-Spades?

Tomorrow's Problem

SAK 7 5 4
H 8 4
D 2
C A 9 4 3

S Q 10 9 7 6
D A K 5 4
3
C Q 7
S 9 6
H A K J 3 2
D J 10 8 7
C K 8

(Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable.)
After East leads the club J, how should North play for 4-Spades?

Police Quell Mob With Tear-Gas

Rome, June 30. Rioting between Centrists and heaving Leftists broke out during a speech by Premier Alcide de Gasperi on Sunday and police finally quelled the fighting with tear gas.

A police captain, 10 agents and many demonstrators were injured after a Communist

Socialist crowd forced its way into an outdoor mass meeting of de Gasperi's Christian Democrat followers. Despite the tumult, the Premier managed to speak for half an hour before the fighting got out of hand and police fired tear gas.

The demonstration was the most forthright challenge to de Gasperi's authority since his formation on June 1 of a Cabinet from which the Communists and Socialists were excluded.—Associated Press.

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SOVIET ATTITUDE IN TALKS

Allies And Former Enemies Should Both Be Consulted On Marshall Plan

Still Hope Of Quick Decisions

Paris, June 29. First indication of the Soviet Union's views on the Marshall aid to Europe plan—she wants both Allied and former enemy states consulted—was given today by Moscow as the Big Three Foreign Ministers, still working behind a curtain of secrecy, prepared in Paris for their third session tomorrow at 4 p.m. local time.

The Paris correspondent of Tass, the official Soviet news agency, in a report published in Moscow, said: "The Soviet delegation believes it desirable to set up appropriate committees, composed of the three countries, and to invite representatives of the other European states."

"It is also necessary to consider the question of the relations to be established with the United Nations—European Economic Commission."

The Tass correspondent added that the needs of former occupied countries should receive special attention. Experts of the British, French and Russian delegations were examining suggestions made in the first two sessions of the Conference.

M. Molotov was believed to be the chief negotiator. Moscow said he received instructions from his Government, no news of any definite progress was expected.

News Black-Out

Meanwhile the news "black-out" agreed on by the Big Three at their first meeting was maintained.

The three Foreign Ministers were understood to have spent the morning quietly before attending a luncheon in their honor by M. Vincent Auriol, President of the Republic, to which M. Paul Ramadier, Prime Minister, Mr. Duff Cooper, and Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador of Great Britain and the United States respectively, were also invited.

The first two days of the Conference have shown that "difficulties in approach to the Marshall plan on the political level are considerable, but that everyone is prepared for non-political examination of the practical needs."

The Russian delegation has successfully removed the fear that it came to sabotage the Marshall project out of hand.

Step Forward

"It is now evident that, at yesterday's meeting, M. Molotov made sufficiently concrete suggestions to make it worth while for the three delegations to take today off to examine the proposals so far pooled from

London, Moscow and Paris. For this purpose, the Ministers are reliably believed to have agreed yesterday to delegate various aspects of the problem to working parties of experts for study. This is, in itself, a slight step forward."

M. Molotov, it is now definitely known, raised the question of asking the United States for some definition of future American aid to Europe and for an assurance that Congress will approve such aid if a plan, drawn up and agreed to by the countries of Europe, is laid before them.

Britain and France, it is equally certain, opposed such an approach to Washington at this stage on the ground that it would be a mistake in tactics and unlikely to achieve its aim.

Individual Needs

The basic Russian principle, which there is no reason to believe has been abandoned during the present talks, is that aid to Europe should be planned on the basis of the needs of individual countries, which should be free to administer such aid under full national sovereignty.

On the practical level, Russia has not shown herself opposed in principle to the study of specific aspects of the European economic problem, and it is on this point that there is still hope of quick decisions by the Big Three.

When the experts have had time to collate the views and proposals of their principals, a clearer picture should emerge of how far it will be possible to reach a compromise on the setting up of machinery for European economic planning.

At that stage, Mr. Ernest Bevin will have to decide whether the proposed machinery measures up to the requirements of efficiency and urgency which he considers necessary to

WANDSWORTH EXCITEMENT

London, June 29. Children returning from Sunday school today watched police chase seven men through the streets of Wandsworth after a tea-time break-out from the local prison.

Within ten minutes, five had been recaptured. The other two escaped in a motor-cycle.

A week ago, plans for a mass escape of prisoners from Wandsworth Prison were discovered when the senior officer was anonymously informed that would open all the prison doors.—Reuter.

make any impressions on the economic middle of Europe.

No Interference

From Moscow comes an indication of the views of Russia regarding the Marshall plan, when the Tass Paris correspondent, in a report published today, commenting on the Foreign Ministers' conference, said: "It was obvious that international economic affairs must be decided by the sovereign peoples and that other countries should not interfere."

"Attempts to compel the Conference to engage in drawing up—which would inevitably entail intervention on the part of some states into the affairs of other states—cannot be accepted as a basis for cooperation."

Tass said that countries which had been occupied by the Germans should be invited to take part. "The question of Germany is quite a special one," Tass said, and it should receive special consideration. "It is known that the Allied countries have not yet achieved an agreement on the fundamental problems of the creation of an All-German Government."

"The Soviet delegation believes it is desirable to set up appropriate sub-committees composed of the three countries, and to invite representatives of the other European states," Tass added.—Reuter.

Near Deadline

Paris, June 29. The Big Three Marshall Plan Conference faced a near-deadline tonight as a result of Russia's refusal to endorse the European recovery plan without previous American guarantees that no political strings would be attached to dollar aid.

Russia's Vyacheslav Molotov has adamantly refused to join any overall economic plan for Europe unless the United States guarantees that dollars actually will be forthcoming and that Soviet hands will not be tied, politically or economically, in Europe.

A further major source of discord was that Britain and France demanded the creation of special international commissions to coordinate relief recommendations and programmes while M. Molotov demanded that the whole problem be tossed to the United Nations or one of its subsidiary agencies.

Most of the first meeting on Friday was taken up with statements by M. Bidault and Mr. Bevin urging rapid Big Three agreement and proposing the establishment of an overall international coordinating commission aided by four or five technical committees on coal, iron and steel, transport, food and finance to handle the European relief programme.

M. Bidault proposed that all European nations, including neutrals and former enemies, but specifically excluding Spain, should be eligible for Marshall Plan aid. He and Mr. Bevin both asked for Big Three agreement by the middle or end of next week.

Soviet Fear

After twice requesting postponements to enable him to telephone Moscow, M. Molotov yesterday replied calling for a joint Big Three note to Washington, asking additional information on the Marshall Plan and demanding that the entire technical procedure of drawing up relief programmes be placed in United Nations hands.

Diplomats here believed that M. Molotov was fighting against committing the Soviet to cooperation in any overall European economic programmes which might weaken its hold over Eastern Europe until he had water-tight assurances: firstly, that the United States Treasury and Congress actually would give Russia and her satellites a substantial bite of any relief appropriations; secondly, of the precise size of loans available to Russia and Russian-dominated Eastern Europe; thirdly, that no strings would be

New India Govt. In Ten Days

New Delhi, June 29. India's present Interim Government will resign within the next ten days and a new government formed with more or less the same members.

The Muslim members of the reconstituted cabinet will be responsible for Central Administration exclusively of the seceding areas, and the Congress members for the rest of India.

The various expert committees appointed to plan the partition of India into the future states of Pakistan and Hindustan are expected to finish their reports before the third week in July.

The partition council itself is expected to meet in New Delhi tomorrow to decide finally on the terms of reference and the personnel of the boundary commission and the administrative authorities for those areas which have already decided in favour of partition.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FOR PAKISTAN

Quetta, June 29. British Baluchistan today decided to join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

The decision was made at an extraordinary joint session of the Conference of Chieftains and elected members of the Quetta municipality, with non-Muslim members absent.

The joint session was attended by 54 members.—Reuter.

Hope For Future In Marshall Plan

London, June 29. In a statement today on the virtual completion of his organisation's major operations, the UNRRA Director General, Major-General Lowell W. Rooks, said: "Hope for the future of the world lies in the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall's, plan of economic aid to Europe."

"The conferences now projected with respect to European and global economic problems must produce fruitful results," he said.

"The world is too closely integrated an economic organism for piece-meal local expedients to be successful, and economic problems are too closely inter-related to permit the adoption of distinctions among operations labelled relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction."

"The essential now is speed, since, with the cessation of UNRRA shipments, no practical means of help are available until these other measures actually begin to pick up the slack."

"In the meantime, the threat of hunger and the possibility of a general economic collapse remain before us. Europe and the Far East still face deficits for 1947, and the most hopeful estimates of crops this year show prospective dietary standards far from adequate, but starvation has been staved off."

"Economic recovery has not been achieved, but collapse has certainly so far been avoided."

"Time is all important, and UNRRA's operations have gained at times by providing substance during the period of immediate crisis and making the first steps towards recovery."

Declaring that present day political cleavages were "serious impediments to economic progress," General Rooks added: "It seems obvious that economic measures alone cannot suffice. Political harmony and cooperation are also essential."

The statement made special mention for their assistance to UNRRA of the United States, the largest single contributor, Britain, who helped generously, although herself was beset by difficulties, India and South Africa.

General Rooks said that by the final close of its operations, UNRRA would have delivered nearly \$3,000,000,000 worth of supplies to 17 countries.—Reuter.

UNO Losing Face Over Franco

Paris, June 29. Premier Rodolfo Llopias of the Spanish Republican government in exile today called on the United Nations Security Council to take "quick action" against the Franco regime or face a loss of prestige.

Premier Llopias, in an interview with the United Press, said: "The United Nations must act quickly. Their own prestige is at stake not to speak of their duty to provide justice for the people who were the first to defend their course and who did not fail to respond to their appeal in the darkest moments of the general war."

Llopias charged that seven months after the United Nations ultimatum to Spain none of the conditions outlined by the Assembly has been fulfilled by Franco.

Llopias said, "Franco is hanging on to power with all his force and is proposing farces like a referendum on the law of succession—of his succession—by himself. He is not only mocking the Spanish people but also defying without the least modesty the democratic opinion of the world."

Days Approaching

Llopias denied reports of discord between resistance forces within Spain and exiled Republicans. He said because of security reasons he could not give the details but declared that action between resistance groups within and without Spain is "coordinated."

Llopias said, "Relations between the Republican government and resistance achieved a degree of maturity necessary for the days which are approaching."

Llopias said, "I can assure you in the most formal fashion that all Spanish people would rally around the Republican government if they saw a firm decision from the United Nations confirmed by effective acts to aid it to reestablish democracy in Spain."

Llopias added, "We are asking

for aid to get rid of Franco. And we have been given advice. That is not enough."

He said the fear that the overthrow of Franco would lead to extremist excesses in Spain was "understandable" but unfounded.

He said those who fear extremism "seem to ignore the fact that the Franco tyranny is precisely the breeding ground of what they want—and what they want—to avoid."—United Press.

Hungary And Foreign Press

Budapest, June 29. The Hungarian Government does not restrict the freedom of foreign correspondents in Hungary, the Information Minister said today. Commenting on a proposal to set up a special court to try press offences, he said all journalists in Hungary would be liable to punishment including the death sentence, for publishing "reports which would hurt the reputation of the Hungarian Republic." But he added, the matter should not be taken too seriously as application of the law would be limited.

Today, he pointed out, "The law of the Republic has not been applied in any single case to a foreign correspondent, although in the last few weeks a lot of false news on Hungary has been spread by the foreign press."

Official opinion here is that the maximum penalty would be five years imprisonment.—Reuter.

Taking Over U.N.R.R.A.

Bad Salzuflen, June 29. As UNRRA's activities came to an end the British Military Government announced today the signing of an agreement with the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organisation for handling displaced persons in the British Zone of Germany.

The agreement was signed yesterday by Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, Military Governor, and Mr. Arthur Altmeyer, Executive Secretary of the Refugee Organisation.

The agreement provides that the Control Commission will undertake the care and maintenance of refugees and displaced persons in the British Zone.—Reuter.

Rioting In Bengal

Calcutta, June 29. Four were killed and eight injured in 12 separate outbreaks of communal rioting in Bengal today.

This brings the total for two days' disturbances to eight killed and 34 injured.

Eighty arrests were reported today as the police continued to take action against hoodlums suspected of stirring up trouble.

A collective fine of 20,000 rupees was imposed on the inhabitants of Howrah, industrial area of Calcutta, where a chief constable on picket duty was shot dead by rioters on Thursday.—Reuter.

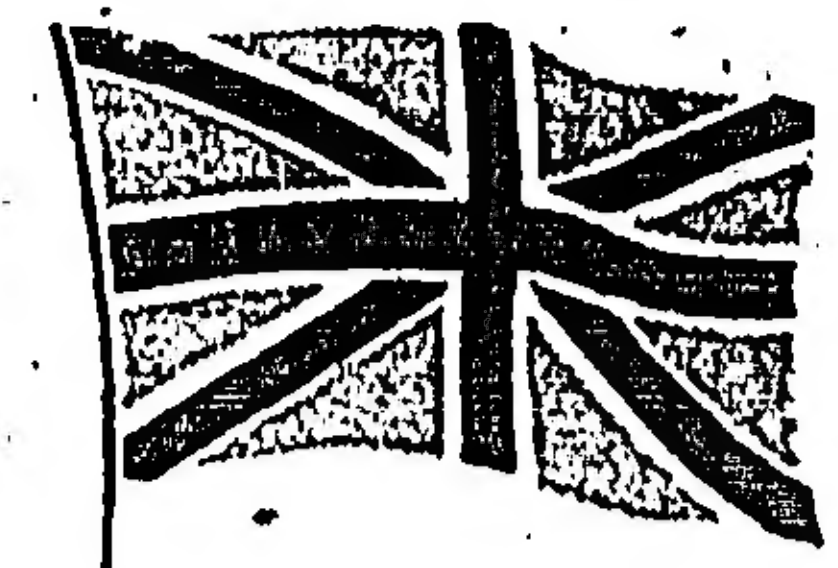
Elections In Hungary

Budapest, June 29. Hungary will have new elections "before the vines are ripe," M. Lajos Dinnyes, Hungarian Premier, said today.

At a mass meeting of the Smallholders Party here, M. Dinnyes denied reports that hundreds of thousands of people would be disenfranchised.

He denied that recent events had broken the Smallholders Party which, he said, would take part in the coming elections with an independent list, but with a pledge not to make an election campaign against the other parties of the coalition.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, June 29. The Jewish Stern terrorist organisation issued a statement to the press in Tel-Aviv tonight repudiating Mr. Peter Bergson, chairman of the United States Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, as having any influence on their activities in Palestine.—Reuter.



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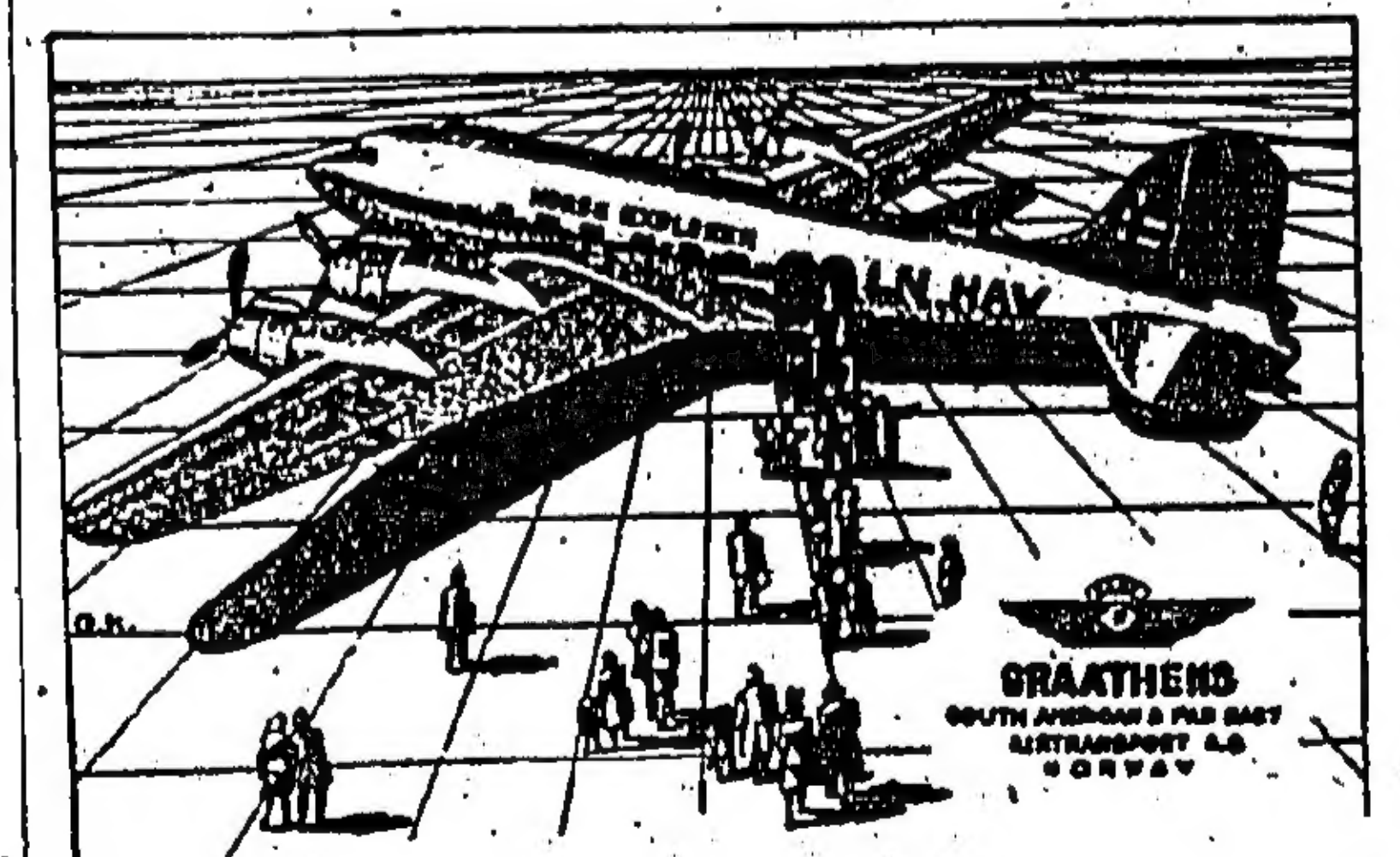
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"TREVAYLOR"	U.K. & Straits	August

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US. INDUSTRY NOW PRESENTS A GLOOMY PICTURE

New York, June 30. Industry ended a prosperous first half year this week under a cloud of disturbing labour developments following Congressional enactment of the Taft-Hartley labour law. Some coal production was cut drastically as the miners engaged in a widespread work stoppage all week and then set out on a 10-day vacation on Friday.

Negotiations for a new contract between the miners' union and the owners were at a standstill as the government prepared to surrender the grip on the coal business that had lasted better than a year.

Unless a contract is signed by July 8, when the miners' vacation is over, it will close all precedents if they return to work at that time.

No one knew how much coal was above ground at the present time because government agencies that formerly had collected the information had closed down. It was estimated in private industry to range from 15 to 45 days but it was only a guess.

Steel Curtailment

The steel mills began curtailing on a fairly broad scale and it was a foregone conclusion that cutbacks would attain considerable momentum within a matter of days.

The Carnegie-Illinois, the country's largest steel maker, announced a cut from peak operations to 45 per cent of capacity.

The railroads started to lay off crews operating in the coal fields and this move was also certain to gain headway from here on.

Automobile makers, long plagued by a shortage of certain types of steel, faced an immediate decision whether to use what they had on hand and await developments or spread supplies by curtailing gradually.

Schedule Upset

The fact that the steel mills cannot run without steel and the numerous other industries cannot operate without steel made it

India To Maintain First-Class Armed Services

Jodhpur, June 29. Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence member of the Interim Government, told air cadets yesterday that the Indian armed forces would not be divided on a territorial basis when the British left India.

He said each individual officer and enlisted man would be asked to choose whether to serve the Indian Union or the Dominion of Pakistan.

Baldev Singh said that there was envisioned a scheme under which every young man in the country would receive military training in the Air Force, Navy or Army.

"We assume the entire responsibility for administration," he said. "I have heard it said that the morale and efficiency of the Indian armed forces would deteriorate after the British hand over power in August. It is up to us to show the world that we Indians can maintain our armed forces at the highest level of efficiency and morale."—United Press.

clear that the country's economic schedule would be upset, whether for a long or short duration.

Adding to the gloomy picture was the sudden but not wholly unexpected worsening in the gasoline and fuel oil supply situation.

Allocations of gasoline by the producing companies serving the Midwest were announced.

Crude oil prices were hiked in some areas as refiners sought to get their hands on more oil, but right up to the last minute before sand was thrown on the wheels of industry, production remained high and in most cases was far ahead of the levels prevailing at the start of 1947.

Steel production was up to 95.5 per cent of capacity and automobile and truck production was up to 104,055 units for the week. The Rubber Manufacturers Association announced domestic rubber manufacturers consumed 395,798 long tons of natural and synthetic rubber in the four months ended with April, compared with 325,872 long tons in the same period for last year.—Associated Press.

Truman Flays Racial Prejudice

Washington, June 30. President Harry Truman declared on Sunday that the United States government must take the lead in wiping out racial "prejudice and discrimination" at home to strengthen the hand of democracy abroad.

He said there is much that State and local governments can do "in providing positive safeguards for civil rights" but that the nation "cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community."

"Our national government must show the way," he declared, adding that Federal laws and administrative machinery must be improved and expanded.

The President spoke at the Lincoln Memorial before the closing session of the 38th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

"Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation, and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured for each citizen full freedom from fear."—President Truman.

He added that the support of desperate populations in battle-ravaged countries "must be

New British Factories

London, June 29. Britain is to have new factories at an estimated cost of £123,000,000—Three hundred and sixty-five factories, capable at full production of employing at least 90,000 workers, are now in operation.

This is the latest "balance sheet" disclosed by the Board of Trade in a review issued today of progress achieved, and contemplated under the Distribution of Industry Act.

The Bill was primarily promoted to avert recurrence of the pre-war situation in which whole "distressed areas" suffered mass unemployment because of difficulties in one big industry.—Reuter.

CRASH IN SEA

Belfast, June 29. The two occupants of a crashed Aerovan cargo plane, missing since the wreckage was taken in tow by a tug yesterday, were tonight reported safely aboard a small steamer heading for Devon. The plane was flying from Reading, Berkshire, to Newtownards, near Belfast, when it crashed into the sea.—Reuter.

Something New And Exciting

London, June 29. Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican Party foreign affairs adviser, said in a letter published in the newspaper The Observer today, that the American people could be counted on to help finance Europe's recovery only if European statesmen did not repeat past mistakes.

"If European nations can plan to work together so that each does what is best for the whole, then something new and exciting will have happened," Mr. Dulles said in commenting on Europe's reaction to the Marshall Plan.

"It was said last January that Europe is the world's worst fire hazard. After each past conflagration, the structure has been rebuilt substantially as before.

"Statesmanship can do better than that on repeating that folly. If, in fact, European statesmanship now rises to a new level, primarily economic but involving peaceful fellowship as a by-product, the American people can be counted on to help. I doubt if they will go on for long subsidizing a repetition of past follies."—United Press.

SOVIET LOAN TO RUMANIA

Budapest, June 29. Mr. George Georgiu-Georgiu, Rumanian Deputy Premier and Minister of National Economy, today announced that the Soviet Union had granted Rumania a loan of 6,000 wagon-loads of wheat, and 2,000 wagon-loads of barley.

This quantity in addition to Rumania's imports from the United States will see the country through until this year's harvest, he said.—Reuter.

US. Securities On Downward Trend

New York, June 30. United States securities markets moved downward during the first half of 1947 despite a good June recovery. Dealings for the six months were among the lightest in several years and most brokers showed substantial commission losses.

Commodities, on the other hand, soared. Stocks developed considerable irregularity in the final week as widespread coal mine walkouts followed the Senate's overriding of the Labour Bill veto and threatened production in numerous heavy industries including Steel and Motors.

The list edged forward Monday of last week with averages the highest since April 7, but Tuesday marked the sharpest drop since May 18. The uneven week, which saw oils touching a new high on brighter earnings prospects, left the Associated Press 60 stock composite unchanged at 64.1. For the six months it declined more than two full points, but remained more than five points above the year's bottom.

The big board moved irregularly higher in January with transactions at a low for any like month since 1944. The comeback extended into early February when the overall average reached an all-time high since last August. From then on, except for occasional mild rallies, the movement was down. Losses predominated through February, March, April and May with the April drop of 3.4 points the widest since September.

Timid liquidation during most of the six months was attributed partly to forecasts of an autumn business recession. Rising living costs, commercial and manufacturing inventories, bearish sentiment regarding the labour outlook and the generally murky foreign picture. The average on May 17 registered the year's low—58.6—which was a bottom since Jan. 25, 1946, and 7.9 points under the peak of 1947.

The year's sharpest relapse was March 7 with the composite down 1.9 points. Biggest advance was 1.4 points on June 11 when hopes for tax reduction spurred bidding.

Largest volume for the six months was 2,200,000 shares on April 14 with the average off 1.8 points. Smallest full day's turnover was 620,000 on June 2 and June 5.

Trading in March of 1936, 990 shares was the smallest since July 1945. February was the largest month with 25,757,877 shares. Rallying trends in June were coincident with the announcement that the short interest of 1,540,403 shares, was the highest since November, 1945. Many "shorts" began to cover on the idea that this position was notably "overcrowded."—Associated Press.

Steel Mills Forced To Close

Pittsburgh, June 30. A growing coal shortage has caused the forced idleness of more than 16,000 steel and railroad employees.

The steel industry today has little more than a month's coal supply on hand. It has begun to order cutbacks because of the annual paid holiday of miners which ends on July 8 and the four-day walkout of some 30,000 miners which preceded it in protest against enactment of the Taft-Hartley Labour Bill into law.

Some 10,000 workers were laid off by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in the Pittsburgh Youngstown district. Another 4,000 were laid off at Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and hundreds of others were sent home by the Republic Steel and Wheeling Steel Company.

More than 1,000 railroad workers were furloughed in Roanoke, Virginia, and a similar number in Alabama. Nearly all were on crowd-serving coal mines.—Associated Press.

AIR ADVISER'S VISIT

London, June 29. The permanent adviser to the Australian Commonwealth Government on civil aviation, Mr. R. Stevens, arrived at Pools Airport today with his wife, daughter and son.

"I am here for conferences with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Aircraft Production. I will return home after 12 months," he said.—Reuter.

MONTY IN DARWIN

Darwin, June 30. Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here by air this afternoon from Singapore to begin his Australian tour.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
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SS "President McKinley" (via Manila & Honolulu)	July	10
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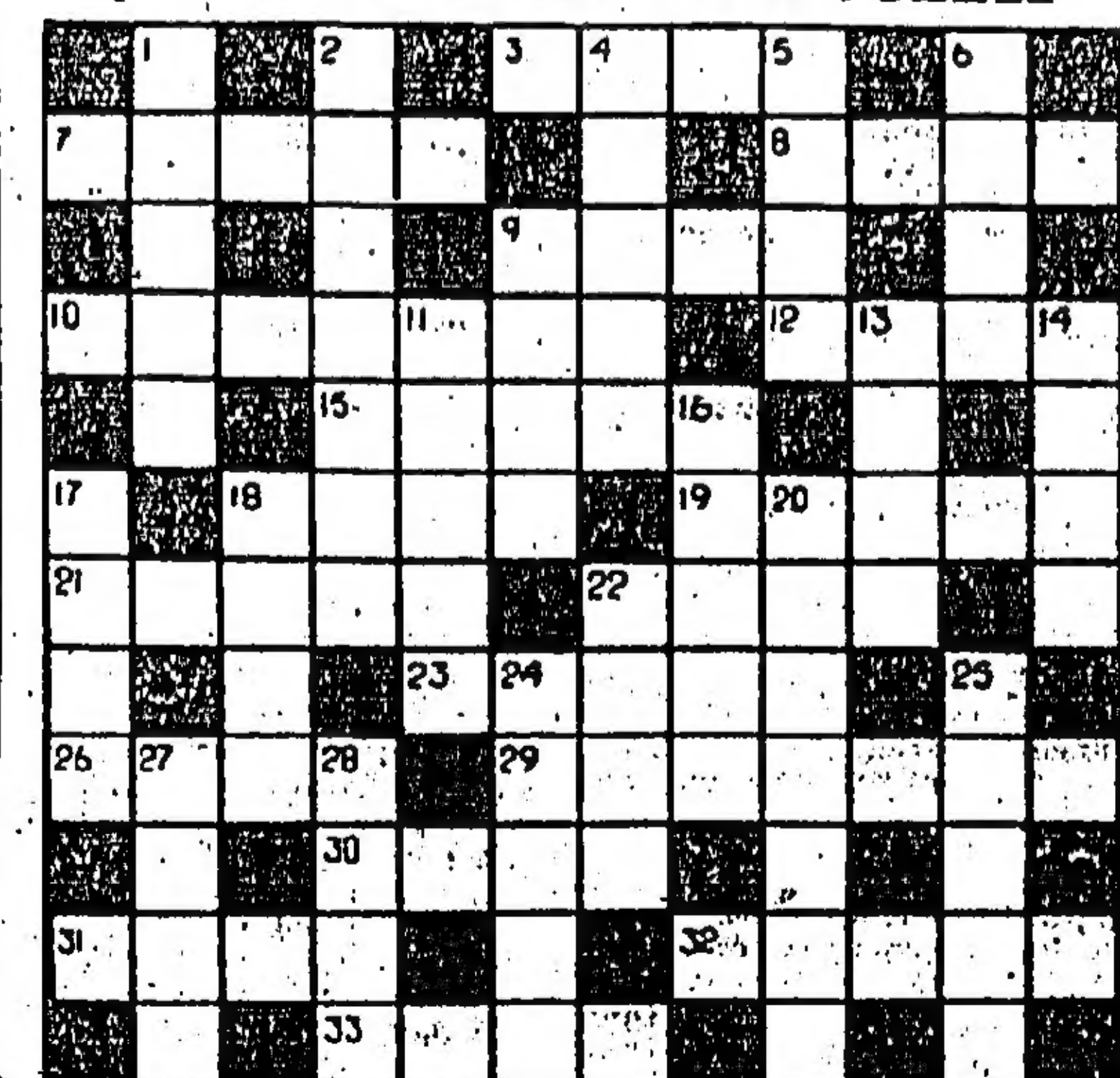
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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- Limited.
- Period.
- Cross.
- Send out.
- Sage.
- Splendid.
- Wanderer.
- Lake.
- Dislike.
- Scum.
- Coloured anew.
- Sea.
- Assist.
- Ease.
- Pile.
- Yawn.
- Danger.
- Sharpen.

Clues Down

- Best part.
- Aims high.
- Banish.
- Encounter.
- Storage chamber.
- Brandish.
- Trunk.
- Incursion.
- Molest.
- Regal.
- Notion.
- Donkey.
- Inhabitant.
- Profound.
- Design.
- Strongly.
- Dodge.
- Boast.
- Muscle.

Yesterday's Crossword

Across:—1 Strand; 7 Mate; 9 Churn; 10 Ample; 11 Rows; 13 Resolvent; 15 Veal; 16 Good; 18 Despondent; 22 Door; 24 Build; 25 Irony; 30 Torn; 31 Seethe.

Down:—2 Truce; 3 Annul; 4 Death; 5 Improved; 6 Stew; 8 Alone; 12 Split; 13 Raged; 14 Ordering; 17 Odour; 18 Spades; 20 Noise;

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PAKHOT	Bangkok 4 p.m. 29th June
KWEIYANG	Amoy, Swatow, Singapore & Penang D.L. 30th June
HUNAN	Swatow 3 p.m. 1st July
POYANG	Singapore & Penang D.L. 3rd July
SHANTUNG	Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow & Tsamkong 10 a.m. 4th July
SHENGKING	Shanghai 4 p.m. 8th July
FOOCHOW	Shanghai 4 p.m. 9th July
FENGTIEN	Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar, D.L. 10th July
HANYANG	Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin D.L. 16th July

ARRIVALS FROM

HUNAN	Swatow a.m. 30th June
SHANTUNG	Haiphong, Hoihow & Tsamkong p.m. 30th June
SHENGKING	Shanghai 7 a.m. 5th July
NANCHANG	Singapore 7th July
FENGTIEN	Shanghai & Keelung 7th July
HANYANG	Shanghai & Foochow 7th July

CANTON RIVER LINE

WUSUEH	Arrives 5 p.m. 30th June
FATSHAN	Sails 7 a.m. 3rd July
	Arrives 4.30 p.m. 29th June
	Sails 7 a.m. 1st July

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

AGAMEMNON	Arrivals from
SARPEDON	U.K. via Straits
ANCHISES	U.K. via Straits

Sailings to

GLENAPI	Genoa, Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said
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NEW YORK SERVICE

RHEXENOR	Arrivals from
	U.S.A. via Manila

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

SHANSI	Arrivals from
	Australia

Sailings to

SHANSI	Sydney & Melbourne
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Atlantic Coast	16th July	m.v. "HALLAND"
Pacific Coast	16th July	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"
	16th July	m.v. "BATAAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	16th July	m.v. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	16th July	m.v. "DONA AURORA"

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M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK"	Aug. 1
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SZEPINGKAI SIEGE LIFTED

Reds Retreating To West

Shanghai, June 30.
Pro-government reports from Mukden claimed today that the 18-day siege of Szepingkai, strategic rail town 70 miles south of Changchun, was lifted at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday.

The Government forces advancing from the Mukden area entered the Szepingkai outskirts and joined forces with the beleaguered garrison after a six-mile spurt in three hours in which they recaptured two Communist strongholds.

Another column of government troops advancing from Changchun entered Szepingkai shortly afterwards, thus ending one of the fiercest battles in Manchuria in the current Communist offensive.

Reports said the Communists have thrown into the battle more than 140,000 combatants, including North Korean and Japanese prisoners, equipped with light tanks, a large concentration of field pieces and mortar planes. The reports claimed that the Communists in the 10-day battle lost at least 50,000 killed and wounded.

Beginning Of Offensive?

At the same time according to pro-government reports, the government troops regained control of the entire Changchun-Kichu railway as two Nationalist columns, taking out from Changchun and Kichu joined forces midway of the 50 mile line.

Pro-government sources were quoted declaring that this government success meant the beginning of a strong government offensive in Manchuria.

In China paper, fighting was reported in the Pootung area, where the Communists were threatening the capital of Hopei province. Additional reinforcements were reportedly moving to ward Pootung from Peking.

In Shantung

In Shantung, the government troops under General Wang Yao were said to be advancing rapidly eastward from Tsinan toward Tsingtao in another effort to gain control of the strategic Shantung railway.

A Central News dispatch from Nanking quoted concerned quarters as accusing that the Soviet has shipped to Dairen at least 50,000 tons of military supplies for delivery to Chinese Communist forces during June.

It said 12 Soviet ships, including the "New Siberia" and the "Caucasus," unloaded supplies in Dairen between June 2 and 7. It said another ship was running a shuttle service between Dairen and Chefoo, which is the main Communist port in Shantung—United Press.

Formal Occupation

Szepingkai, June 30.
The Communist siege of Szepingkai, important railway town 35 miles south of Changchun along the Mukden-Changchun Railway, was lifted at 9.45 a.m. today.

The relief was carried out by a strong force of Government troops who joined hands with

POST OFFICE

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below—

TUESDAY, JULY 1

Shanghai and Tsamkong, Noon

Singapore, 1.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon and Bombay, 3 p.m.

Manila, Shokki and Tientsin, 4 p.m.

Rangoon, 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train), 5 p.m.

Airmail for Japan (ordinary letters and cards only), 5.30 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Kowloon C.P.O.), (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Swatow and Cheungchee, Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

Airmail for Manila P.I., Honolulu U.S.A. and Canada, (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, 10 a.m.

Manila P.I., 10 a.m.

Straits and Rangoon, 10 a.m.

Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.

Singapore, 1.30 p.m.

Rangoon, 4 p.m.

Manila, Tientsin and Shokki, 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train), 5 p.m.

Airmail for Manila P.I. only, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, Airmail for Canton, Foochow and Shantung, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 3

Straits and Calcutta, 10 a.m.

Straits, Mauritius, South Africa, via Durban, Bombay, Beira and Lourenco Marques, Noon.

U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcel Post for Canada), (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Manila P.I., 3 p.m.

Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, Airmail for Canton, Foochow and Shantung, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 4

Tsamkong (Kwongchowwan), 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Noon.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Beira, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles and London, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Japan (ordinary letters and cards only), 5.30 p.m.

OSAKA GETTING READY

Tokyo, June 30.

Preparations are being made to repair the harbour of Osaka for the resumption of foreign merchant vessels, according to the Harbour Committee which budgets one billion yen for the project over a period of ten years.

When completed, the harbour will have a loading capacity of 500,000 tons annually—Reuter.

In Port

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Anhui (H. & S.)

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Avila (C.W.T.)

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The British Golf Open

Cotton And Rees — Britain's Hopes

Hoylake, June 30.
Officials of the British open golf championship set a backbreaking par of 68 on Sunday for the four-mile-long Hoylake golf course open in which five American competitors bid this week against a field of 258 to keep the open crown for the United States.

This par equals the 11-year-old course record held by Henry Cotton, who is trying again to stem American domination of British golf as he did by winning the open in 1934 after 10 straight years of American victory.

It was a day of high tension and nerves as the two great golfers, Cotton and Rees, battled for the title. Cotton, the defending champion, was in the lead for much of the day, but Rees, the American, showed great determination and skill.

Rees, who was in the lead for much of the day, was eventually overtaken by Cotton in the final stages of the tournament.

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TOUR DE FRANCE

Beaune, June 29.
The Swiss cyclist, Ferdinand Kubler, won by hard sprinting, leading a pack of four, when the 248-kilometre Strasbourg to Beaune (fifth) lap of the Tour de France was run, by mutual agreement, at an easy-going pace today.

Kubler's time of eight hours 10 minutes 45 seconds was also accredited to Vincenzo Rossello of Italy, Robert Bonaventura of France and Florent Mahieu of Belgium, who followed him in that order as scarcely perceptible intervals across the finish line. Rene Vietto of France checked in a few seconds afterwards in seventh place, to maintain his overall points lead after five laps.

Sixty-two survivors of the original 100 starters took today's slightly hilly lap at an easy pace, chatting amicably for the first 220 kilometres and sprinting their hardest only in the final leg. — United Press.

WOMEN'S GOLF

Greenboro, N.C., June 30.
Betty Jameson fired a blinding 69 under par 70 to win the second annual women's national open golf championship today, with a 72-hole medal score of 295. — Associated Press.

Phillies' Double Over Boston

New York, June 30.
In the American League Pete Saunders' first homer of the season in the sixth inning broke a 2-2 deadlock and enabled Philadelphia to defeat Boston 3 to 2 in the first game of a double-header and in the park homer with the bases loaded by first sacker Ferriss Fain highlighted a five run fifth inning to give the Athletics another victory, 6 to 5.

Four Chicago hurlers muffed the Cleveland Indians with four hits. Taft Wright's single in the ninth scoring George Dickey from second base broke a tie and gave the White Sox a 4 to 3 edge in the first game of a twin bill. The second game was rained out after half an inning.

In the first game Early Wynn topped the Yankees on five hits to capture his ninth victory for Washington 5 to 1. New York took the second game, however, 3 to 1, because their league lead in games over Boston which was twice defeated Sunday.

Hal Newhouse, Detroit left-hander extended his three year mastery over St. Louis to 15 straight victories by defeating the Browns 7 to 5 in the first game.

Cincinnati's early eight run lead in the first four innings, was whittled down by St. Louis to six runs in the eighth inning but the Reds stayed on top, 9 to 7 to win the first game. The Cardinals overwhelmed the Reds in a wild slugfest match to take the second game 17 to 2.

Bob Elliott's double with one man on base gave the Boston Braves a tenth inning 8 to 7 victory over Philadelphia in the opener and Boston, driving to regain first place in the league, swept the second game 4 to 2.

Score:	American	National
Boston (1st game)	2 6 0	
Philadelphia	3 7 0	
Boston (2nd game)	5 8 0	
Philadelphia	6 9 0	
Winning pitcher Coleman.		
Chicago (1st game)	4 8 1	
Cleveland	3 4 0	
Winning pitcher Gebrlein.		
New York (1st game)	1 5 1	
Washington	5 10 2	
New York (2nd game)	3 6 0	
Washington	1 6 0	
Winning pitcher B. Johnston.		
St. Louis (1st game)	5 9 1	
Detroit	7 14 1	
Winning pitcher Trout.		
St. Louis (2nd game)	1 7 0	
Detroit	0 0 1	
Winning pitcher Trout.		
Score:	American	National
Pittsburgh	10 14 0	
Chicago	4 13 0	
Brooklyn (1st game)	4 8 0	
New York	3 6 1	
Winning pitcher Taylor.		
Brooklyn (2nd game)	5 12 3	
New York	0 13 1	
Winning pitcher Trinkle.		
Cincinnati (1st game)	0 13 1	
St. Louis	7 9 4	
Winning pitcher Vandermere.		
Cincinnati (2nd game)	2 8 3	
St. Louis	17 14 1	
Winning pitcher Brazie.		
Philadelphia (1st game)	7 9 1	
Boston	8 17 2	
Winning pitcher Karl.		
Philadelphia (2nd game)	2 5 0	
Boston	4 11 1	
Winning pitcher Volselle.		

Associated Press.

World Shooting Championship

Stockholm, June 29.
Equipped with Danish rifles, Swiss pistols and Swedish cartridges, the first 14-man group of Argentina's sharp-shooting team entered in the world championships at Stockholm beginning in August started training yesterday at the Navy Warrant Officers' School at Berga, near Stockholm.

The group, headed by Dr. Rafael Demaria and Mario Genoux, arrived by plane late Friday night.

Demaria said: "We can in good time acclimatize ourselves and we have a month of hard training to reach our peak."

The Argentine team was little impressed by the world championship butta at Stora Skuggan, and said they were small compared with Argentina's modern rifle ranges.

The 30-kilogram silver Argentina Cup—one of the world's finest challenge prizes—disappeared during the war. It was won by the Estonian team in the last world championships in 1939 and was kept at Dorpat during the war, but the Russians despite repeated Swedish requests have not revealed whether it is still there or was stolen.—United Press.

The statement said: "Persons in Japan holding such powers of attorney may make an application in the owner's name for the return of property, under procedure established by the Supreme Commander."

Following the return of property, the agent will only be permitted to use the property in such normal commercial activities as approved by the Military Government authorities. Funds returned under the procedure may not be converted into dollars or other foreign exchange at this time.

Agents to whom powers of attorney are to be sent may be freely selected by property owners from persons resident or present in Japan, providing they are acceptable to the Military Government authorities.—United Press.

This has been handed to Mr. Andy Ralston, Secretary of the Isthmian League, who is organizing the visitors' tour. The challenge comes as an echo of 1940.

During that year, the Sing Tao club members, which are coming to Britain, met a British Services team at Anson Road Stadium in Singapore. The match resulted in a draw.

By a coincidence, most of that British team are now at the R.A.F. station at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, and they have sent out a challenge for a return match.

There may be some difficulty in fitting in another game into Sing Tao's programme of nine matches spread over a month. If it can be done, it is suggested that the proceeds be given to the Far East Prisoner-of-War Aid Society.—L.P.S.

Ice Hockey Wind-Up At Wembley

London, June 29.
The Ottawa All-Stars wound up a 13-game ice hockey schedule before 10,000 wildly cheering fans at Wembley on Saturday and lost to the National League team 12-9 in the wildest and most serious upset of the schedule.

The return of the Ottawa All-Stars to Canada on Tuesday will end the summer hockey season with the All-Star team obtaining nine victories, three losses, and one draw.

Jack Wilkinson, 35-year-old All-Star coach, who captained the Wembley Monarchs in pre-war seasons, took spot on defence for the first time and old Wembley fans gave him a rousing hand.

The team, handled from the bench by Manager Jerry Friedman, produced a real ice gala. Amateur and professional figure skaters, clowning and youngsters put on shows between periods and at the end of the game the crowd stood up and gave the visitors a farewell demonstration.

Bobby Soxers lined the corridors outside the dressing room looking for autographs, but the players ducked out the back way.

Wembley officials were non-committal and the All-Stars are not talking yet, but it is reported that the Arena's officials would welcome goalkeeper Harry Bennett, defenceman Don Thompson, rightwinger Ralph Hopley, winger Jenn LaFortune, defenceman Lowell Craig, and centre Frank Turk next season.

Slowinski and defencemen Joe Lepine and Mathers are not interested, as it is reported that they have better setups in Canada.

In their dressing room after the game, the players said they were not keen about playing hockey in cricket weather. They

PAIS BEATS AMERICAN

Fine Recovery By Australian Star

Return Of Kramer's Advance To Semi-Finals

Washington, June 29.
The Secretary of State, General George Marshall, announced that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan had agreed to permit nationals of United Nations Governments to seek the return of property in Japan which had been confiscated, blocked or wrongfully transferred by the Japanese during the war.

He said it would permit nationals to send limited powers of attorney to agents in Japan, and transmission would be only through official channels.

The statement said: "Persons in Japan holding such powers of attorney may make an application in the owner's name for the return of property, under procedure established by the Supreme Commander."

Following the return of property, the agent will only be permitted to use the property in such normal commercial activities as approved by the Military Government authorities. Funds returned under the procedure may not be converted into dollars or other foreign exchange at this time.

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Red Blast Against Sun Fo

Shanghai, June 30.
The Communist radio, intercepted in Shanghai this morning, replied to Vice-President Sun Fo's recent outbursts against Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union and his appeal for positive United States aid with a scathing attack charging the "degenerate" son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with inconsistency of political philosophy for personal aggrandizement.

The radio charged that Sun Fo put his trousers on "putting his trousers on."

The Communist radio claimed that in January 1942, when America's military position with regard to Japan was disadvantageous, Sun Fo "by order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued his famous 'separate peace' with the Japanese" talk. His purpose was similar to that of today—extortion from America of a \$500,000,000 loan.

It said that then Sun Fo fell out of favour and became a Kuomintang Left Winger up to the time of the opening of the People's Consultative Council in which Gen. George Marshall was making efforts for China's peace and unity.

The Communist radio then recalled an ancient Chinese fairy tale that there was an immortal monkey who could transform it said that Sun Fo has more than 72 shapes. "But if he changed 10,000 times he could not get away from his basic nature—extreme self-interest."

U.S. Reaction
Conjecturing on the United States reaction to Sun Fo's outbursts the Communist radio said that "America has helped for a long time and spent a lot of money. But what is the result? A certain number of realistic American political figures seem to have begun to realize and are apprehensive of the fact on this extremely small puppet stage. But the National government is really a bottomless pit. There Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo and the like cannot but break out their talents for falsifying the accounts. This is doubtless the occupation at which Nanking corrupt officials are most adept."

The broadcast said that Nanking would try to make America keep on pouring funds into the bottomless pit by shouting "Soviet aggression."

Chiang Kai-shek has not only directed Sun Fo to demonstrate these tactics but he himself has given a personal demonstration which proved to be effective. Whether or not it will still be effective, this time is for the future to decide."

The Communist radio conceded that Chiang may succeed in winning the support of "American diehards."—United Press.

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"Mm... I simply must get some for myself. Walter, would you bring me some, please."

"Wonderful! smooth, aren't they? That's the filter up. Like the flavour?"

"Mm... I simply must get some for myself. Walter, would you bring me some, please."

